

Experience North Dakota's History!



The State Historical Society of North Dakota has developed a series of traveling exhibits that are available for circulation to libraries, schools, museums and other non-profit educational institutions. These exhibits were all produced and exhibited at the North Dakota Heritage Center in years past. They have proven to be popular with the public and so have earned admission in the T.I.E.S. program.

Host institutions pay only small maintenance and shipping charges and must meet certain requirements for exhibition areas and security. Bookings are for six-week periods, and must conform to the Society's scheduling intervals. Borrowers specify a Monday when they would like to start the loan period. Trunks are shipped the week prior to the assigned date and will automatically be picked up the week following the close of the loan period. T.I.E.S. picked up at the North Dakota Heritage Center will be left on the loading dock, in the

garage, at the Security Entrance (see map on page 2 of the S°E°N°D section of this document).

In-state, a \$25 user fee covers program maintenance and a \$125 shipping fee covers shipping and handling costs. Out-of-state, cost is \$500 inclusive. Full payment to cover the user fee/shipping fee must be received in advance of your shipping or pick-up date.

Loan dates will not be given over the telephone; all requests must be made in writing. Dates are reserved on a first-come, first-served basis.

Traveling exhibits may be lent to any bona fide educational, governmental, or non-profit public service organization as long as the requirements for application are met. To find out more about the State Historical Society's policies and procedures, visit the Society's web site at <http://www.nd.gov/hist>, and download the T.I.E.S. program PDF application form.

FINDING NORTH DAKOTA: 250 YEARS OF MAPPING

This exhibit offers a fascinating look at how explorers and map makers have visualize the place North Dakotans now call home. Eighteenth-century maps of “America” to modern aerial and topographic maps, illustrate how changes in technology separate early maps, based on observations, from modern maps which use satellites to identify geographic features. Maps document land forms and natural resources, trade routes and passageways, soil types and waterways. The oral traditions of native peoples preserved the names of rivers, buttes, and ancestral villages.



❖ This exhibit has one introductory panel, one map measuring 28” x 18,’ and 26 individually framed reproduction maps ranging in size from 31” by 34” to 41” by 45.” The exhibit requires about 105 linear feet of wall space.



SHSND #1995.31

ARTISTIC LICENSE

The licensing of hunting and fishing activities in North Dakota is captured in these wildlife paintings created by North Dakota artists. The paintings were used to illustrate the stamps that were required on state hunting and fishing licenses. A project of the North Dakota Game and Fish Department, the painting competitions for these stamp illustrations were conducted from 1982 to 1991. The collection of paintings were donated by the Game and Fish Department to the State Historical Society. This exhibit will be retired in the summer of 2009.

❖ This exhibit has 35 individually matted and framed paintings, each measures 21” long and 17” high, requiring about 75 linear feet of wall space.

LINCOLN'S LEGACY IN NORTH DAKOTA

Although Abraham Lincoln never visited North Dakota – then northern Dakota Territory – his actions while President impacted what would later become the 39th state. This exhibit examines the legacy of the nation's 16th President, including appointing the Territory's first two governors; signing the Homestead Act of 1862; signing the Morrill Land Grant College Act of 1862, which led to the establishment of what is now North Dakota State University; signing the charter for the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1864; and signing the warrants for the largest mass execution in American history, when 38 Dakota and mixed bloods were hanged in Mankato, Minnesota for "murder and other outrages" committed against white settlers in the Minnesota Indian War of 1862, a war that included a six-week siege of Fort Abercrombie by Dakota warriors. The nation commemorates Lincoln's 200th birthday on February 12, 2009.



SHSND 6734

❖ This exhibit has 24 individually framed panels, measuring 36" by 36," for wall mounting, requiring 97 linear feet of wall space.



SHSND #0746.1

LAND IN HER OWN NAME

NDSU sociologist Elaine Lindgren spent five years studying 292 cases of women who homesteaded in North Dakota. The voices of these extraordinary women are combined here in a strong clear story about our land and people. It is an important story that might easily been lost.

Land in Her Own Name was first exhibited during the North Dakota state centennial in 1989. The women are identified by names they used when filing claims. The county designations refer to current boundaries, and the year indicates the date of filing and not the date the final patent was issued.

❖ This exhibit includes 24 framed panels, each measuring 18" by 24," requiring a minimum of 54 linear feet of wall space.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF FRANK B. FISKE

Frank Bennett Fiske (1883-1952), born at Fort Bennett, Dakota Territory, spent most of his life in the Fort Yates area. George Fiske, Frank's father, moved his family to Fort Yates in 1889. There young Frank attended school, worked as a cabin boy on a steamboat, and learned the photography trade from S. T. Fansler, operator of the post studio. When Fansler abandoned the studio in 1900, the teenage Fiske took over. Frank Fiske was



SHSND Fiske #127

best known for his Native American portraits in particular, for which he won the North Dakota Art Award in 1950. Riverboats on the Missouri and life at Standing Rock Agency were subjects of particular interest, but the importance of the collection lies in its documentation of everyday life at Fort Yates and Standing Rock Agency during the early part of the twentieth century. Most of these photographs were taken during the years 1900-1928, Fiske's most active years as a photographer. This exhibit is a representative selection of the 7,000 Fiske images in the State Historical Society of North Dakota's collections. This exhibit will become available in the summer of 2006.

❖ This exhibit includes one panel measuring 24" by 25," 86 framed photographs, measuring from 7" x 9" to 17" x 18," plus 2" high by 6" long masonite labels for each photograph, requiring a minimum of 70 linear feet of wall space.



SHSND #0760-16

THE MISSOURI RIVER: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

This exhibit explains the waterway's impact on and importance to North Dakota's history and development. Panels describe and illustrate the history of the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara (Sahnish) people who lived in villages along the Missouri, the river's scenic beauty and its importance in agriculture, economic activities, and recreation. Methods of navigation, from the keelboat Lewis and Clark used to bullboats and steamboats; the destructive floods; and the efforts to control the Missouri's power, including the construction of the Garrison Dam are all captured in this exhibit. The Missouri River was known as a wild river often moving its shores and flooding twice a year annually. Today, many benefit from the waters of the Missouri. Nine powerplants in North Dakota operate with the use of Missouri River water, and the more stable waterways of the Missouri and the reservoirs have become an important economic tool with an extensive recreational industry built around it.

❖ This exhibit includes 24 framed panels, each measuring 18" by 24," requiring a minimum of 54 linear feet of wall space.

THE PROMISE OF WATER: THE GARRISON DIVERSION PROJECT

The idea of diverting Missouri River water arose along with North Dakota statehood. On August 5, 1889, the famous explorer and scientist John Wesley Powell, then director of the U.S. Geological Survey, proposed the concept to the state constitutional convention. A controversial political issue in North Dakota for decades, it has passed through many different versions, but all have one thing in common: the diversion of Missouri River water for use in North Dakota. Wayne Gudmundson's photographs of the Garrison Diversion follow the path of the project from one end to the other. They record specific places at specific times, but given the status of the project, they exist in a temporal borderland where past, present, and future coexist. Perhaps the most startling aspect of the entire diversion controversy is that so few people in North Dakota have ever seen the canals. The photographs in this exhibit illuminate key points in the project like never before.



❖ This exhibit includes an introduction panel measuring 30" x 40," 26 framed photographs, each measuring 24" to 20" wide, and 6 framed photographs, each measuring 48.5" wide, requiring approximately 112 linear feet of wall space.



Sims Church, Morton County – Brian R. Austin – SHSND

PRAIRIE CHURCHES

North Dakota has a rich legacy of ethnically and architecturally diverse historic churches. In addition to their importance as places of worship, these churches are also beloved community landmarks. Many historic churches are significant symbols of cultural heritage in North Dakota and repositories of artifacts. Others are important architectural or artistic monuments. While successful programs have been developed to revitalize historic churches in urban neighborhoods, the preservation of rural churches remains a challenge. This problem is particularly acute in plains states such as North Dakota, where population shifts, church consolidations, and maintenance backlogs have left hundreds of these community landmarks neglected or need of repair.

As a result of a statewide survey of nearly 2000 rural churches, *Prairie Churches* presents a selection of images and information representing all geographic areas, architectural styles, cultural and religious diversity, and preservation efforts within North Dakota. Sponsored by Preservation North Dakota, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the State Historical Society.

❖ This exhibit includes 26 panels, each measuring 32" square, requiring approximately 100 linear feet of wall space.

LIBERTY LOAN POSTERS

The Liberty Loan posters were an integral part of the campaign to finance America's efforts in World War I. While taxes did increase, most war funds were borrowed by the Treasury through a series of bond issues. The first four of these issues were called "Liberty Loans." In this era before radio and television, the most striking communication device used to sell bonds was the poster. A strong and unvarying emotional appeal to patriotism and duty runs throughout the collection of posters. The blazing eyes and pointing finger of "Liberty" demanding "You Buy A Liberty Bond Lest I Perish" was one of three posters issued at the start of the First Liberty Loan Campaign. As a result of the intense promotional efforts, the Liberty Loan campaigns were astonishingly successful. The Treasury Department obtained nearly \$21.5 billion; over \$2.5 billion more than was subscribed. Like most Americans, North Dakotans over-subscribed to the campaigns, pledging to buy over \$66 million worth of bonds. This exhibit is a sampling of the Liberty Loan poster collection of the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

❖ This exhibit includes 25 framed posters, measuring from 32" by 26" to 33" by 45," requiring 100 linear feet of wall space.



SHSND #P62



MSS 10936 fld. 9 #13 – SHSND

WORLD WAR II POSTERS

In contrast to the spiritually uplifting and romantic posters used in the First World War, posters from World War II realistically portrayed not the glories of war but the miseries of those fighting and those who were victims. World War II was fought with men drafted into service; professional soldiers were a minority. The character of this war meant that mass propaganda had to aim at the largest part of the population and convince it to be completely loyal to the cause. Patriotic posters are therefore the largest group of wartime posters. Many of them use symbols, such as the American flag, the Statue of Liberty, and the German swastika, to evoke emotion.

Posters have become, in this century, one of the many modern instruments of persuasion. They reflect the mood of the time, and in the case of political posters, the focus of politicians and propagandists. As during the First World War, posters were a dominate form of mass communication during World War II. Government agencies and private industry printed them by the thousands as a cheap and effective way to promote production, conservation and sacrifice. This exhibit showcases a sample of the World War II poster collection of the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

❖ This exhibit includes 33 framed posters, measuring from 32" by 26" to 33" by 45," requiring 90 linear feet of wall space.

AVAILABLE SOON

WINTER MEMORIES: HAVING FUN AND KEEPING WARM



2002 Snow Angel Record – Brian R. Austin – SHSND

In 1908 a newspaperman described North Dakota as “nine months of cold weather and three months of bad sleighing.” For hundreds of years, residents have embraced winter, filling the cold days with outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing, sledding, skiing, ice skating and other winter games. This exhibit looks at the different way North Dakotans have enjoyed the winter season.

NORTH DAKOTA BRIDGES

A bridge is simply a structure that facilitates travel over an obstacle such as a river, gorge, or even another road. Bridges, however, also tell us about historic travel patterns, engineering advances, and new building materials. Ultimately, bridges are a reflection of their community and the people who built them. This exhibit was produced in cooperation with the North Dakota Department of Transportation.



Missouri River BNRR Bridge – Brian R. Austin – SHSND

APPLICATION FOR TRAVELING EXHIBIT (T.I.E.S.)

Reservations are processed on a first-come, first-served basis. Please allow a minimum of two weeks lead time. If you are requesting commercial shipment, the shipper will return to pick up the exhibit at the end of your use period upon request of our agency. Be sure to fill out and send your request to the T.I.E.S. Program, Museum and Education Division, SHSND, 612 East Boulevard Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58505-0830. Keep a file copy of your request. Call (701) 328-2794 with questions. **Make checks payable to the State Historical Society of North Dakota.**

Name of Organization _____ Contact Person _____
Mailing Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Home Telephone _____ Business Telephone _____

Exhibit Requested _____

Dates: 1st Choice – From _____ To _____ 2nd Choice – From _____ To _____

Signature of Contact Person _____

This exhibit will be shown at the following facility:

Street address is required as this will also be used for shipping. Please no P.O. box.

Name _____ Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Estimated community visitation _____

The area or room in which the exhibit will be shown is described as follows:
(Dimensions, lighting, wall space, etc.)

The exhibit will be monitored for security in the following manner:

The T.I.E.S. exhibits may be picked up at the North Dakota Heritage Center or be shipped to you.

Which option do you desire?

PICKUP OPTION – \$25

- ☐ Exhibit will be picked up from and returned to the Heritage Center by exhibit requestor.
- ☐ Payment of \$25 (user fee) per exhibit is enclosed.*

SHIPPING OPTION – \$150

- ☐ Exhibit will be shipped both ways via commercial shipper.
- ☐ Payment of \$150 per exhibit is enclosed (\$25 user fee and \$125 shipping fee—\$500 inclusive cost for out-of-state request).*

**Full payment must be received prior to shipping or pickup.*

• T.I.E.S. are not loaned to individuals. • Exhibit recipients are responsible for replacement of damaged panels.



- ☐ Please send me information about the State Historical Society Foundation's membership program.



This application, as well as information on other educational programs from the State Historical Society of North Dakota, can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/hist>.

Policy and Procedure for Traveling Exhibit Acquisition from the State Historical Society of North Dakota

The Museum and Education Division shall develop and administer a program of traveling exhibits being defined as an interpretive treatment of photographs, artifacts, graphics, manuscripts, and labels that relate to a specific topic or topics, that are developed as a complete exhibit unit, that consist largely of reproduction materials, and are made widely available on a short-term basis to requesting organizations.

Individual artifacts are not considered traveling exhibits. Requests by organizations for loans of such artifacts shall be treated as outgoing loans, subject to policies and procedures governing such loans.

Traveling exhibits shall consist largely of reproduction materials; however, if in the opinion of the Director of the Museum and Education Division an item of minimal value to the permanent collection might enhance a traveling exhibit, traveling exhibits may include such items.

Exhibits shall be developed and based upon their pertinence to North Dakota history, the availability of reproduction materials or artifacts, staffing and funding limitations, and logistical considerations of exhibit production, shipping, etc.

❖ Traveling exhibits may be lent to any bona fide educational, governmental, or non-profit public service organization. No loans shall be made to individuals. No commercial use may be made of traveling exhibits, and access to the exhibit must be available to all.

❖ Traveling exhibit requests shall be approved by the Outreach Programs Coordinator of the Museum and Education Division. Approval is subject to exhibit availability, policies regarding traveling exhibits, and satisfactory completion of the "Application for Traveling Exhibit" form.

❖ Traveling exhibit bookings ordinarily shall be for six-week periods, with two additional weeks allowed for repacking and shipment to the next destination.

❖ The borrower shall pay all relative costs prescribed by the Museum and Education Division.

❖ The borrower must provide staff to unpack, mount, and repack the exhibit. Crates shall be provided for shipping and exhibits shall be returned in the same crates.

❖ Exhibit security measures shall be required of borrowers. The exhibit must be monitored by an individual in the

area of the exhibit at all times during exhibit open hours. The exhibit must be sufficiently secured by locked doors during closed hours. No exhibit may be left unsupervised while open to the public. Exhibits may be shown only in the area originally approved by the Museum and Education Division.

❖ No portion of the exhibit may be altered in any way.

❖ No special admission fee shall be charged to the exhibition, and no fundraising event can be held in conjunction with the exhibit.

❖ Exhibits shall not be mounted in a highly trafficked or restricted area that might encourage damage; exhibits should be located in an area with moderate lighting, exhibits should not be subjected to extremes of temperatures, humidity, air pollution, etc.

❖ An exhibit credit label must be mounted in a prominent location—"Exhibit Courtesy of the State Historical Society of North Dakota (State Historical Board)."

❖ Insurance of the type and amount suitable shall be carried by the Museum and Education Division for all traveling exhibits.

